

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLE OF AXHOLME



Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR
1963



Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

1963

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Macgregor, J.P. (Epworth)

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. F. C. Hill (Epworth)

Councillor W. Mills (Amcotts)
Councillor H. W. Clark (Belton)
Councillor G. C. Hurst (Belton)
Councillor Mrs. E. N. Johnson, J.P. (Belton)
Councillor F. W. Clark, M.B.E. (Crowle)
Councillor Miss A. M. Cranidge (Crowle)
Councillor C. Ovington (Crowle)
Councillor A. Proctor (Crowle)
Councillor A. B. Wise (Crowle)
Councillor A. Broderick (Eastoft)
Councillor Mrs. A. M. Macgregor, J.P. (Epworth)
Councillor H. A. Morris (Epworth)
Councillor J. W. Halkon, J.P. (Garthorpe)
Councillor W. Bradbury (Haxey)
Councillor H. R. O. Chipp, J.P. (Haxey)
Councillor C. H. Jenney (Haxey)
Councillor W. W. Millett (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—
North Ward
Councillor R. Whitehead (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—
Central Ward
Councillor G. F. Stones (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—
South Ward
Councillor R. E. Cock (Luddington)
Councillor T. E. Clark (Owston Ferry)
Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)
Councillor R. B. North (West Butterwick)
Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot)

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

S. W. Chester, Esq., A.C.C.S.,
R.D.C. Offices, The Gables, Epworth, Doncaster



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Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

.

Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. C. EDGINTON

F.I.A.S., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

D. KNOWLES

M.A.P.H.I.

A. J. ROBINSON

M.A.P.H.I.

(Commenced February, 1963)

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District
Council of the Isle of Axholme

Public Health Department,
12, Lord Street,
Gainsborough,
Tel. No. 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1963 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 111, of which 104 were measles and five tuberculosis. The remaining number of cases is quite small and would lead one to think that all cases of notifiable disease are not notified.

There was a slight fall in the number of babies who were vaccinated and immunised during the year. I cannot stress too strongly the advisability of parents having their babies protected by immunisation and vaccination.

It is only by constant vigilance and awareness of the ever-present risk that one can prevent a return of the dreadful disease, diphtheria. Immunisation is the front line of defence and only by keeping the number of persons immunised high can we hope to keep the cases of diphtheria at such a low a figure as they are today.

The number of confirmed cases of diphtheria in this country is at its lowest. However, this disease has a high fatality rate and there is a substantial risk of death to those who become ill with diphtheria.

I urge all parents who have not had their children immunised to seriously think again and get for their children the protection that immunisation and vaccination offers to them.

Enteric Fever

In March some cases of typhoid fever were imported into this country by persons who had been on holiday in Zermatt in Switzerland. One of these cases was an officer stationed at R.A.F. Station, Hemswell. Contacts of this case were traced, investigated and supervised. No secondary cases occurred in this area. The prompt diagnosis of the early cases and the surveillance of all contacts kept this outbreak within very small limits.

At Easter a case of paratyphoid was diagnosed in a young boy who had been admitted to the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital. All contacts were examined and placed under surveillance but no further case developed. The source of the infection was not discovered.

In May a case of typhoid fever occurred in a female who lived at Idlestop. She had been admitted to the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital where the disease was diagnosed. This case had been in a public ward before being diagnosed, and transferred to the fever hospital. The hospital authorities closed this ward to the public, whilst all the contacts there were investigated. All family and other contacts were also investigated and fortunately no further cases were diagnosed.

The source of the infection was not found. This family lived in a declared slum clearance area which did not have piped water supply. Their water tank was frozen up for a period and they drank raw water from the river Idle. This was a possible source of the infection yet no other member of the family was infected.

Swabs were taken of the river water in the immediate vicinity and also up stream and down stream. All the results were negative. I am grateful to Dr. G. Tattersall, Medical Officer of Health, Retford Rural District Council, who also had swabs taken of the river Idle.

An interesting point was that the offending organism was similar to the one that caused the outbreak in Zermatt. The patient had only been away from her home for one visit to her mother. No contact or association could be traced to the Zermatt outbreak.

This case made headlines in the National and local Press. Most of the publicity was unnecessary and the case got more mention than it merited. I think this was partly due to conflicting reports from different sources. I feel that the Medical Officer of Health should be the person who would usually issue statements. Reports should be factual ones, and not ambiguous or misleading, as happened in this instance.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

This year it was necessary to apply on two occasions to the magistrates for Orders for the removal of three people from their homes to a geriatric hospital.

In each case the person was aged, suffering from a chronic illness and was living in insanitary conditions. Every advance to persuade these persons to enter hospital voluntarily was met with an adamant refusal.

When the time came to enforce the order each person went without any fuss. I visited these people in hospital and they had settled in quite well.

One person improved after treatment, and returned to her home. She refused the offer of accommodation in an hostel and returned, against advice, to her home. It will just be a matter of time until she has to be re-admitted to hospital. She is stubborn, refuses help, and really cannot properly care for herself.

It is a pity that some aged persons like this woman cannot be persuaded to accept help, for there is a lot of help that can be provided by the Welfare Authorities. We have failed when we have to resort to the use of Statutory force, but under certain circumstances one has no other choice.

FOOD HYGIENE

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year. However, the number of cases elsewhere continues to rise. One can never be too careful in the handling of food. Health education of the public and all engaged in handling of food is of the greatest importance. The public themselves could help to get better standards of food hygiene and cleanliness if they would only dine and shop at premises where the food is prepared, stored and served in a hygienic manner. If proper hygiene is not practised they should point it out and take their custom to some other shop.

A potentially dangerous practice is still to be seen in many food premises: the marking of the price by sticking a tag into the food. In pre-cooked foods this could mean the contamination of the food by an infected tag. This could be very dangerous, because the food will be eaten raw and will not be sterilised by cooking. Many manufacturers go to the trouble and expense of packing their food products, under strict hygienic conditions, into sealed wrappings as a protection for the public. How can a shop keeper justify sticking a tag through the wrappings into the food? It may be equivalent to injecting food poisoning germs directly into the food. This method of marking the price carries with it a serious and most unnecessary risk of food poisoning.

I have made this point in the past and a lot of businesses discontinued this method of marking prices. It is creeping in again and we shall try to stop it. I strongly advise people not to buy food, which is not to be cooked, if it has been pierced with a price tag.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act came into operation this year. It will apply generally to all shops and offices and railway buildings near the permanent way. The Act is to make fresh provisions for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons in office and shop premises and certain railway premises. The Local Authority will be responsible for administering the provisions as they apply to offices and shops within their area. This will be another responsibility of the health department and one which, when all the regulations come into force, may take up a considerable amount of the health inspector's time.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. Edginton, Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. Edginton, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Robinson, Additional Public Health Inspectors; and also the clerical staff, for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District	51,104 acres
Estimated Population	14,300
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1963	£192,926
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£790

The district is a flat stretch of land forming the North-Western portion of Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the North and West by the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the South by Nottingham and to the East by the River Trent.

The drainage of the area has resulted in this becoming a very fertile food producing district. The essential industry is agriculture with its usual small ancillary industries.

A large grain silo and seed dressing depot and a grass drying plant are situated in Epworth. There is a dehydrating plant at Crowle where all types of foods are processed. A very large electricity generating station, owned by the British Electricity Authority, is at Keadby. Other industries include Tillage Works, Brickyards, Agriculture Machinery and Builders' businesses.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

			Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	230	115	115
Illegitimate	...	...	10	6	4
Totals	...	...	240	121	119

			Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	2	—	2

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births...	17.14	18.3
Still Births...	0.143	0.318
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total		
Live and Still Births	8.22	17.21

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	172	92	80
	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	12.29		12.18
Maternal Mortality:			
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil		300
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) ...	Nil		0.048

Infant Deaths

		Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—	Legitimate	3	2	1
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	Totals	3	2	1

			Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—	Legitimate	...	1	1	—
	Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
	Totals	...	1	1	—

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	1	1	—

Infant Mortality Rate
(i.e., under 1 year)

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
All infants per 1,000 live births	12.5	21.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	13.05	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births...	4.16	14.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	4.35	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births) ...	12.5	29.3

COMPARATIVE TABLE

RURAL DISTRICT OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME Population 14,300	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Year 1963	240	*17.14	172	†12.29	2	8.22	Nil	Nil	3	12.5	1	4.16
Year 1962	260	18.37	160	11.67	7	26.22	Nil	Nil	8	30.77	7	26.92
Year 1961	220	16.02	172	12.64	2	9.01	Nil	Nil	4	18.18	3	13.64
Year 1960	228	16.39	168	11.46	4	17.24	Nil	Nil	4	17.54	2	8.77
Year 1959	253	18.04	153	11.11	4	15.56	Nil	Nil	9	35.59	6	23.75
Year 1958	234	16.68	168	12.20	8	33.06	Nil	Nil	4	17.10	1	4.27
Average 5 years— 1958—1962	—	18.18	—	11.81	—	20.20	—	—	—	23.83	—	15.47

* 1963 standardised live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.05) — 18.36 per 1000

† 1963 standardised death rate (comparability factor, 1.13) — 11.22 per 1000

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1963

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1963)

All Causes: 172 — Males 92, Females 80

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	1	3
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	2	11
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	—	—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	14	18	32
18	Coronary disease, angina	28	14	42
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
20	Other heart disease	9	13	22
21	Other circulatory diseases	3	5	8
22	Influenza	1	1	2
23	Pneumonia	8	1	9
24	Bronchitis	5	3	8
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	9	13
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34	All other accidents	2	5	7
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
		92	80	172

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1963
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-Generals Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Isle of Axholme Rural District	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart disease)	Cancer : (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality
Estimated home population mid- 1963 — 14,300	17.14	0.143 (8.22 (a))	12.29	0.072	2.43	0.072	1.36	12.5	4.16	12.5	Nil
England and Wales											
Estimated home population mid- 1963— 47,023,000	15.75	0.314 (17.21 (a))	11.92	0.06	4.5	0.6	1.47	21.1	14.2	29.3	0.048

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1963 were three. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	1	—	—	2	—	3
Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cystic Fibrosis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	—	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	12.5	21.1
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	4.16	14.2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	12.5	29.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1963	240	Nil
1962	260	Nil
1961	222	Nil
1960	232	Nil
1959	257	Nil
1958	242	Nil

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A. Services provided by the County Council.

Health Information.

Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Lord Street, Gainsborough. The County Medical Officer is Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., P.O. Box No. 26, County Offices, Lincoln. Many various facilities are available under the following headings:

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Help.

Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Council's Clinics function in the Isle of Axholme at the following times and places:

CROWLE. Women's Institute

Infant Welfare Centre

1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic

1st and 3rd Wednesday morning in the month, 10 a.m.

EPWORTH. Thurlow Methodist Schoolroom.

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month.

HAXEY. Memorial Hall

Infant Welfare Centre

2nd and 4th Thursday morning in the month.

Ante-Natal Clinic

2nd and 4th Wednesday morning in the month.

KEADBY. St. John Ambulance Hut

Infant Welfare Centre

2 p.m. each Tuesday.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. Services provided by the Local Executive Council.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	40
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	69
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	32

Rent Act, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
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Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	741
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	1212

Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	65
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Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—						
(i) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—						
(i) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by Local Authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	12
(3) Slum Clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	33
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	7
(c) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	11
(d) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	3
(e) Number of dwellinghouses included in confirmed clearance orders	...	...	...	...	...	81
(f) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...	...	...	...	41
(g) Total number of dwellinghouses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	31

(h)	Total number of Dwellinghouses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	6
(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments:—	
(a)	Number still occupied	—
(b)	Date at which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under:—	
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	140
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	110

Housing Acts—Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	32
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	2
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	3
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	15

Housing Acts, 1949-59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:			
(a)	Standard Grant	73	
(b)	Discretionary Grant	34	
Number of dwellings subject to grant:			
(a)	Standard Grant	73	
(b)	Discretionary Grant	30	
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry			

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.			
	Number of site licences	35	
	Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	55	
	Number of inspections during the year—Sites	27	
	Caravans	76	
	Number of contraventions remedied	10	
	Number of sites exempt from licence	4	
	Number of caravans thereon	4	

Public Health Act, 1936

	Number of site licences	—
	Number of individual licences	—
	Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences	—
	Number of inspections during the year—Sites	—
	Dwellings	—
	Number of contraventions remedied	—
	Number of moveable dwellings thereon	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease notified was 111 compared with five in 1962.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:—

TABLE I

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles	104
Para-Typhoid...	1
Typhoid Fever	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)...	4
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmonary)	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	111
	<hr/>

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION IN THE PARISHES

Parish	Measles	Para- Typhoid	Typhoid Fever	Tuberculosis Pulmonary	Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary
Crowle	6	—	—	2	—
Epworth	41	—	—	—	—
Eastoft	—	1	—	—	—
Haxey... ..	17	—	—	—	—
Keadby	1	—	—	—	—
Westwoodside ...	39	—	1	—	—
Owston Ferry ...	—	—	—	1	1
Low Burnham ...	—	—	—	1	—
	<hr/>				
Total...	104	1	1	4	1
	<hr/>				

TABLE III
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Ages	Measles	Para-Typhoid	Typhoid Fever
0— 1	—	—	—
1— 2	5	—	—
2— 3	7	—	—
3— 4	12	—	—
4— 5	18	1	—
5—10	50	—	—
10—15	8	—	—
15—20	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	—
35 Upwards	—	—	1
Age Unknown .	4	—	—
Total ...	<hr/> 104 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	52	36	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Para-Typhoid	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmonary) ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	53	37	17	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	111

TUBERCULOSIS

There were four new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There was one new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. One death from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Periods								
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Table (b) TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1963

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/62	41	13	54	2	3	5	43	16	59
Additions:									
Primary Notifications	3	1	4	1	—	1	4	1	5
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Returned to the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	4	1	5	1	—	1	5	1	6
Deductions:									
Deaths	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Left the district	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Recovered	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	1	4
On Register 31/12/63	42	13	55	3	3	6	45	16	61

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1963 was 20 in comparison with 27 in the previous year. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
Stomach	M 2	4	2	4	—	3
	F 1	1	—	—	1	1
Lung and Bronchus	M 1	5	2	5	3	3
	F —	1	2	—	—	1
Breast	M —	—	—	—	—	—
	F 4	1	3	1	1	4
Uterus	F —	3	1	2	3	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M 9	5	12	11	15	9
	F 2	7	6	8	7	6
Leukaemia	M —	—	1	—	2	—
	F 1	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	M 12	14	17	20	20	15
	F 8	13	12	12	12	14
Grand Total	20	27	29	32	32	29

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1963.

Diphtheria Immunisation	Under five years of age at date of immunisation	Between five and fourteen years of age at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
	—	—	219

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	48	78	2	1	—	3	—	132

Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	6

Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	2	8	3	14	27
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	2	2

Tetanus
Vaccination

Booster

Under One	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
—	—	7	1	8
—	—	—	—	—

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 108 school children tested it was found that four were positive and did not require vaccination and 104 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination.

10 who were previously positive were X-rayed and no reports have been received as showing active tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

SALK VACCINE

Had two injections

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	23	9	1	1	2	

Had third injection

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	—	13	25	12	34	

Had fourth injection

Persons born in the years		
60—43	Others	
76	—	

ORAL VACCINE

Initial course of
three oral doses

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
9	84	28	49	30	85	

Oral booster after
three salk injections

Persons born in the years						
63	62	61	60-43	42-33	Others	
—	—	25	49	18	32	

Fourth oral after three
salk injections or
three oral doses

Persons born in the years		
60—43	Others	
259	—	

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1963 in our area.

TABLE A
ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defec- tive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividuals requiring treatment		
1959 and later	6	—	—	—	6	—
1958	89	1	8	9	87	2
1957	66	—	4	4	66	—
1956	6	—	—	—	6	—
1955	3	—	—	—	3	—
1954	1	—	—	—	1	—
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—
1952	61	2	3	3	61	—
1951	93	4	7	7	93	—
1950	15	2	2	2	15	—
1949	64	10	12	12	64	—
1948 & earlier	93	12	14	14	91	2
TOTAL	497	31	51	51	493	4

TABLE B

Inspections carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District
during 1963.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	3	9	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	31	31	—	1
(b) Squint	2	2	—	—
(c) Other	1	3	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	3	18	—	1
(b) Otitis Media	—	9	—	—
(c) Other	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	3	22	—	—
Speech	—	7	—	1
Lymphatic Glands	—	2	—	—
Heart	5	4	—	—
Lungs	—	6	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	2	1	—	—
(b) Other	3	21	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	—	7	—	—
(b) Feet	—	25	—	—
(c) Other	1	21	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy... ..	—	1	—	—
(b) Other	—	3	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	—	1	—	—
(b) Stability... ..	—	7	—	—
Abdomen	—	7	—	—
Other	—	25	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	3
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners	7
Fried Fish Shops	10
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	7
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	51
Total ...	159

110 inspections were made during the year of the above premises,
and of 14 contraventions found, 14 were remedied.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	—	—
Ice Cream (Storage & Sale) Preparation & Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	58	23
	25	49
Totals ...	83	72

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The above Regulations transferred, as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distributors of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of Milk Pasteurising Dairies	—
Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised Milk and Sterilised Milk	14
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only	33
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	1

(a) Samples of milk taken in course of delivery (specified areas)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	61
Pasteurised	43
Sterilised	71

All of the foregoing samples satisfied the Posphatase Test for the efficiency of heat treatment and the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality.

(b) Samples of Milk for Biological Examination

Four samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination and showed no evidence of tuberculosis or brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 58 retailers who retail only pre-packed ice cream.

23 inspections were made during the year of the 58 premises, and of three contraventions found, three were remedied.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article sampled	No. of Samples taken
1. Milk	10
2. Tinned, bottled and dried articles	4
3. Alcoholic beverages	3
4. Meat and fish products (not included in item 2)	3
5. Vinegar, pickles, sauces, spices, flavourings and essences	1
6. Miscellaneous	3
7. Cereal products	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	25
	<hr/>

One sample of pork sausage and one sample of potted meat were both deficient in meat content and were the subject of warnings to the manufacturers concerned. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

The following complaints were the subject of warnings to the manufacturers and processors.

Presence of maggot in chocolate biscuits.

Presence of fungus in a one-pint bottle of sterilised milk.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	99	—	1	339	167
Number inspected	99	—	1	339	167
All disease except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci					
Whole Carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	4	—	1	8	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis... ..	4	—	—	—	5.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcasses con- demned... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.3
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the district.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954

There are 23 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under
the above Acts.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board.

- (1) Approximately 40 per cent. of the water is derived from the Board's three boreholes at Hatfield, and 60 per cent. from the boreholes at Austerfield Pumping Station.
- (2) Reports on two samples of water taken by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board from both sources :—

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MARK	Austerfield Pumping Station	Thorne Pumping Station
Appcarance	clear	clear
Colour	colourless	colourless
Taste	normal	normal
Odour	none	none

GENERAL CHEMICAL

EXAMINATION

Parts per Million

Reaction, pH Value	7.7	7.7
Free Carbon Dioxide CO ₂	3.0	2.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.032	0.020
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.024	0.016
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N	2.7	5.5
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	none	none
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis) as CaCO ₃	178.7	138.3
Temporary	146.6	60.7
Permanent	32.1	77.6
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80 degrees F) as O	0.12	0.32
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	146.6	60.7

MINERAL ANALYSIS

Silica	7.0	8.0
Alumina and Iron Oxide	none	trace
Calcium as Ca	39.6	33.9
Magnesium as Mg	19.4	12.8
Sodium as Na	4.75	4.66
Carbonates as CO ₃	87.9	36.4
Chlorides as Cl	18.0	21.0
Nitrates as NO ₃	12.0	24.3
Sulphates as SO ₄	7.1	36.0
Fluorine as F ₄ by the distillation method	0.11	0.11
Iron as Fe	none	trace
Manganese as Mn	none	trace
Aluminium as Al	none	trace

Probable composition of mineral

constituents:

Silica	7.00	8.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide	nil	trace
Calcium Carbonates	98.90	60.71
Calcium Sulphate	—	32.57
Magnesium Carbonate	40.19	—
Magnesium Sulphate	8.90	16.32
Magnesium Chloride	23.54	28.20
Sodium Chloride	0.77	—
Magnesium Nitrate	—	14.03
Sodium Nitrate	16.45	17.23
Total ...	196.75	177.06

Calculated hardness:

Temporary	146.6	60.7
Permanent	32.1	77.6
Total ...	178.7	138.3

(3) Water supply not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

(4) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination:
Regular mains flushing is carried out.

(5) Number of dwellinghouses and number of population
supplied from public water mains:—

Parish	No. of houses supplied from mains direct	No. of population supplied from mains direct	No. of houses supplied from mains by standpipes	No. of population supplied from mains by standpipes
Ameotts	68	206	7	25
Belton... ..	496	1635	52	204
Crowle	1001	2871	41	142
Eastoft	110	291	17	55
Epworth	652	1780	34	106
Garthorpe... ..	107	347	Nil	Nil
Haxey... ..	682	1884	51	168
Keadby-with-Althorpe	642	1715	12	45
Luddington	127	408	5	16
Owston Ferry	302	897	51	162
West Butterwick ...	209	592	10	33
Wroot... ..	110	382	13	42

The following miscellaneous properties were connected to
the mains during the year:—

Belton: Smallholding, two fields.

Crowle: Market garden, farm, peat mill.

Epworth: Farm, piggery, hen battery units, field.

Owston Ferry: Smallholding, field.

Sandtoft: Agricultural repair depot.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the new sewage disposal works at West Butterwick was completed, and this was the only material progress made during the year. A scheme was prepared for the sewerage of the northern area villages of Garthorpe, Luddington, Eastoft and Amcotts, with a combined sewage disposal works on the Trentside, north of Amcotts. In addition, the Crowle phase II scheme was prepared, which provides for the completion of the sewers in the village. The construction of these schemes would represent a major advance in the provision of sewerage facilities in our villages and it is indeed unfortunate that there are frustrating delays before Ministry approval to the acceptance of a tender is finally received. Each year capital costs increase and one year's delay can mean what is in effect a loss of some thousands of pounds to the Council.

It must be again pointed out that these village schemes are urgently needed, firstly because their implementation means that the practice of storing human excrement at the rear of dwellinghouses for a period of seven days, and its subsequent removal in uncovered buckets to a disposal vehicle standing on the public highway, can cease. Secondly, the widespread fouling of the land drainage system will end when sewage is no longer discharged to dykes. It is noticeable that this pollution of dykes in villages without sewage disposal works, extends further each year, and at the same time, the labour required to cleanse them becomes increasingly difficult to obtain. It is not an exaggeration to state that unless circumstances change, labour will be unobtainable for this work within a comparatively short period of time.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A compression refuse vehicle of 50 cubic yards capacity was brought into service during the year and its advantages soon became obvious. In a rural area such as ours there are long hauls to the tips and the larger the vehicle the more the saving in time spent on these non-productive journeys. It is now hoped that in the next financial year provision will be made for improving the service and that a weekly collection will be possible instead of the present fortnightly one.

A further necessary improvement is an increased standard of maintenance at the two refuse tips, particularly the one situated between the villages of Epworth and Belton. It is difficult to see how this can be achieved without the use of a tracked vehicle owned by the Council and available for use when required.

Much publicity has been given in recent years to the substitution of a paper sack for the dustbin. The advantages of the paper sack are ease of handling, both by the householder and his family, and the collector, and an improvement in hygienic standards, as the paper sack's life is only one week and should be flyproof at all times. Furthermore, the dust nuisance associated with the traditional dustbin, particularly when it is emptied, is eliminated. Manpower used in collection is saved by the reduction of the time taken for collection and the effort involved. One man can easily carry two sacks and his working conditions are greatly improved. The improvement of working conditions is becoming increasingly important, as of course it should. The galvanised metal dustbin, often rusted, battered and holed, has given a forlorn appearance to the backs of houses for generations, and it even becomes part of the street furniture in our district on one day a week. It has been used as a symbol of our modern society. Perhaps it is time for the symbol to disappear.

Nightsoil collections were made weekly and the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools was carried out on request at a flat rate charge of 15/-.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfection was carried out in four houses. Two houses were disinfested.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is not an offensive trade registered in the district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the twelve months period ending 31st December, 1963.

	Local Authority	Dwellings	All other including business premises	Totals of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	Agricultural
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	38	4212	411	4661	281
Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	Nil	111	63	174	86
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
(Minor)	Nil	11	18	29	56
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
(Minor)	Nil	38	6	44	12
Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	9	20	92	121	100
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
(Minor)	2	4	8	14	37
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	1	5	12	18	19
Total number of properties otherwise inspected, e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose	Nil	325	35	360	14
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	14	4	18	3
Ship rat (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse (Major)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(Minor)	Nil	3	4	7	14
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of infested properties (in sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	12	57	18	87	11
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural work (i.e., proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

RODENT CONTROL

During the year the full time rodent operator has been engaged on surveys, chiefly on agricultural land, throughout the area. Since his appointment last year he has proved exceedingly capable and conscientious and his knowledge of the area is such that no large-scale infestation of rats is likely to recur and give rise to the conditions experienced in the winter of 1962.

He has proved particularly useful in dealing with infestations arising in the dykes flanking accommodation roads, which tend to be no-man's land and could therefore become reservoirs of infestation. The rat is still a danger to health and it is evident that the employment of a full-time operator has been well worth the expense involved.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The number of factories on the register, including three bakehouses, is 106. During the year 66 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in three offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecut'd (5)
		Inspectn's (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	36	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	19	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	27	11	—	—
TOTAL	106	66	2	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel making, etc., cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

Barnes & Breeze Ltd., Printers, Epworth